

Ch. 18 Cloze Review

The emergence of modern science and the Scientific Revolution occurred during the 1 centuries. Among the first topics of this new movement was the concept of the universe and movement within it. The general view of the universe was based on the ideas of 2, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century BC. His ideas were accepted for over 2,000 years because they 3 and 4. The Church supported this theory of the universe, known as the 5 theory, because it believed God would have certainly put man at the center of his creation.

One of the first men to publish findings that countered this belief was the Polish astronomer 6. His book 7 was published just prior to his death because he feared reproach from the Church. His work contradicted the second century astronomer 8 and proposed that the stars and planets, including earth, revolved around a fixed sun.

Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe was noted for the great amount of 9 that he gathered through his observations. His observatory was supported by 10. Brahe's brilliant assistant was 11, who formulated three famous laws of planetary motion. First, he showed that the orbits of planets are 12. Secondly, he showed that planets do not move at 13.

Galileo Galilei, a brilliant mathematician, used the 14 to formulate the law of 15, which held that objects continue in motion forever unless stopped by some external force. He also is noted for perfecting the 16, which allowed him to discover other celestial bodies and further support the Copernican theory. Galileo's most famous book, 17, was renounced by the Church and resulted in his trial before a papal inquisition, where he renounced his Copernican views.

Perhaps the most important individual of this period was Isaac Newton. Through his 18 laws, he was able to build on the astronomy of Copernicus, laws of Kepler, and physics of Galileo to explain motion and mechanics. His most famous law was the 19.

One explanation for the vast scientific developments of this period is the contribution of 20, which established the framework for science to develop. Secondly, the 21 and its spirit of discovery contributed to new scientific developments. Navigation problems were also a factor in promoting scientific developments, so much so that 22 was established in England to promote scientific study.

The way in which knowledge was acquired also changed during this period. 23 promoted 24, commonly called the scientific method. The French philosopher 25 used 26 reasoning to reach conclusions. He also believed the world consisted of two basic entities—mind and matter—known as 27.

Just as scientists attempted to describe the functioning of the universe, Enlightenment thinkers attempted to explain the function of society. The most important and original idea of the period was that 28, not faith, should be the basis of all knowledge. Such 29 often brought Enlightenment thinkers in conflict with the Church. Another characteristic of thinkers of this time was their belief in 30 and the possibilities that humans could do better.

Bernard de Fontenelle was a French writer who was skeptical about absolute truth and cynical of religion. People known as 31 wondered if truth could ever be known with absolute certainty and concluded that it could not. Pierre Bayle, was greatly influenced by this. He is most noted for his 32. John Locke, an English philosopher, believed people have 33 rights of life, liberty, and property, and hold the consent of power.

In France, there was a large group of intellectuals known as 34 who frequently met in 35 to discuss their political, social, and economic ideas. These 35's were generally hosted by 36. One woman, 37, was quite an accomplished woman and translated Newton's *Principia* into French.

Among the major Enlightenment philosophes was Baron de Montesquieu, who argued against absolutism and supported instead 38. Voltaire, imprisoned for some time for his criticism of the French government, supported a government led by a(n) 39. Denis Diderot was best noted for his work on the 40, which was sponsored by Russia's 41. Other later Enlightenment thinkers included Baron Paul d'Holbach, who had a deep hostility toward 42, and Rousseau, who believed that people must submit to the 43 to maintain order.

Many absolute rulers of the late 18th century tried to govern in an 44 manner, including 45 of Prussia, 46 of Russia, and 47 and 48 of Austria.

AP European History
Ch. 18 Cloze

Name KEY Per. ____
Ms. Vanderpool

1. 16th & 17th
2. Aristotle
3. were understandable
4. worked well with Church ideas
5. geocentric
6. Copernicus
7. On the Revolutions of Heavenly Spheres
8. Ptolemy
9. Data
10. king of Denmark
11. Johannes Kepler
12. Elliptical
13. uniform speed
14. scientific method
15. universal inertia
16. telescope
17. Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems of the World
18. mathematical
19. universal gravitation
20. medieval universities
21. Renaissance
22. Gresham College
23. Frances Bacon
24. empiricism
25. Descartes
26. deductive
27. Cartesian dualism
28. reason
29. rationalism
30. progress
31. skeptics
32. Historical & Critical Dictionary
33. natural
34. philosophes
35. salons
36. women
37. Madam du Châtelet
38. separation of powers
39. enlightened monarch
40. Encyclopedia
41. Catherine the Great
42. Christianity
43. general will
44. enlightened
45. Frederick the Great
46. Catherine the Great
47. Maria Theresa
48. Joseph II